

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1848.

William H. Brockmeyer, Editor.

ELEVENTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

The farmers again met in the State House on Tuesday evening last—H. M. Denny in the Chair. The subject—The different breeds of Stock. Hon. Mr. Brooks, of Princeton, thought our native cattle as good as any. He has Ayreshires that came from Mr. Cushing's stock, that have proved pretty good, but none of them milkers. Thirty pounds of milk—or 10 wine quarts per day—was the extent of their product. Fifteen years ago he had some of the Durham stock, but he thinks it was not suited to our climate. He has now a Durham male that weighs 2000 pounds, at 10 months of age. He found fault with the small number of the Ayshire cows; 10 quarts of milk are required for one pound of butter. They yield no more than our native stock—no doubt the native stock has improved blood in it. The male that Governor Gore once kept in Waltham has left some descendants in Princeton, mixed now with the common cattle.

Major B. Wheeler of Framingham, said he had been long conversant with this subject, though he now keeps but little stock. He remembers when Mr. Gore kept his large male in Waltham. Since that time we have had the Durham stock—the Cattle of Col. J. Quaker, and the Hildersnes of Gosham. These were all crossed up in extraordinary numbers. He had himself expended large sums to procure the very best stock, and he had thought to succeed best with the imported animals, but he had been disappointed. He found quite as good cows away from the imported stock as in it.

He spoke of the Ayshire male that Mr. Cushing had him a few years ago to keep at Framingham, and doubted whether any of his progeny would excel as milkers. He thought the native cow that Col. J. Quaker placed at Groton, was superior to any of her descendants on a cross with a Durham male—he formed his judgment from appearance, and from the actual sale on Col. J. Quaker's farm. Governor Reed spoke of Capt. Randall's Ayshire stock at New Bedford. Their tests were small, but small tests he thought were less apt than large ones to lose milk. The man who had charge of Capt. Randall's stock told him one of the cows of that breed was better than any he had, take the year through.

Mr. Brooks thought tests might be too large as well as too small. They ought to be kept at a medium, and he thought that the best way to reach through the hand; as to their shedding milk he had not any fears. The Ayreshires he found to be hardy, to fatten well, and to make good beef.

Mr. Clary, of Conway made some remarks on the Ayshire and the Durham cattle. Farmers there find that the less Durham blood they have the better their stock for milk—but for beef this stock is good. As to the size of the tests he had no difficulty. If farmers would raise heifers from their best native cows, there would be no trouble about their milking qualities. He found small cows best for milk, and most easily kept. He thought more profit might be made by raising good cows than by fattening beef.

Mr. H. C. Merriam made a display in favor of imported stock, and talked long on their superiority to our native cows.

Mr. W. Buckmaster said he did not find one male in fifty, who had no imported stock to sell, speaking of Durhams as good milk. As to the story that has been told in favor of imported stock, it has been told here repeatedly before, and farmers have reason to suspect the effect to be a sale.

A. G. Sheldon, Esq. of Wilmington said he had crossed with Ayreshires and with Short horned Durhams, yet the stock from there is no better for milk than the native. He is in favor of selecting well—he would have a cow with a lean head, a pleasant eye, large in the breast, good sized teats, a flat horn, rise wide apart. He thinks his own are improved by a Durham mixture both for working and for beef; their feet are better for travelling.

Hon. Mr. Calthorn said fancy was much to do in this matter. The amount of milk from any cow depends much on the owner. He likes the Ayshire cattle. In Springfield and its vicinity they have what is called native stock of a very superior kind. Many cows of that breed excel as milkers. He advised to take good care of stock and not let it run out. The name is immaterial; they have some of the best stock there without a name. He was sorry so much time had been spent to night on the names of the different breeds.

He was in favor of Ayshire cattle because they come from a cold country (Scotland) and a district of excellent farmers. This breed has been recently much improved. That imported by the State Society is of this improved breed. We can have here as valuable cows as any in the world, yet it has been supposed that our cows in Massachusetts, taking altogether, average no more than three quarts a day, each, through the whole year.

Ed. Geo. Reed was pleased to hear of the Springfield stock. He had himself owned one cow that proved equal to any one, but her calves were not superior.

Mr. Brooks said it is quite important to save the males from the best milking cows—more depends on the male than on the female.

Hon. Mr. Wright of East Hampton thought it important to be acquainted with the good points of a cow. He had not known one to fail of being a good milk cow if she had fine woolly hair. He had owned one of that kind which had given 28 quarts of milk a day.

Mr. Culler said he had been at an expense to procure good stock by crossing. He had sent a cow as far as Brookfield, and he had taken home a male from the stock of Col. J. Quaker. But he would prefer a selection from our native stock. We are in the practice of killing our best calves.

The subject of the next Tuesday evening's conversation is "Fruit and Fruit Trees."

The Chronotype has a letter stating that the better of the Howe Print Works, carried on by Crawford, Carpenter & Dana, opposite Central Falls Village, Pawtucket, blew up yesterday at about one o'clock, destroying the lives of five individuals, and severely, if not mortally wounding ten or twelve others. The accident happened while most of the hands, who live at some distance and bring their dinners, were eating in the Engine Room. About half the boiler was blown over the top of a barn, some twenty rods, into a meadow. The building which was spacious, two stories front and three stories back, was completely wrecked.

John Jacob Astor of New York, the richest millionaire in the country, died at his home in Broadway at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning. He was reputed to be worth at least thirty-five millions.

On Monday last a boy at Ipswich, who had just been discharged from jail, proceeded to the store of S. N. Baker, and stole \$100. He was pursued and arrested at Wrentham.

Adam Smith describes man as "an animal that makes bargains." No dog exchanges bones with another.

He will squabble about a fanning ad. A. of a neighbor. Well, the less a man squabbles about the better for himself and others.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LATER FROM FRANCE.

The Steamer Calcutta arrived here from Liverpool on Monday night, bringing news thirteen days later from France. She had 14 passengers to Halifax, and 26 from Liverpool to Boston.

From Wilmer and Smith's Times of the 12th of March, we are able to give an account of what has transpired since the 25th ult. The Times says:

Paris, Feb. 25, 1848. The Municipal Guard dissolved. The guard of the city of Paris is entrusted to the National Guard, under the orders of M. Courtois, superior commandant of the National Guard of Paris. A proclamation has been issued by the Provisional Government for the organization of a movable National Guard of twenty-four battalions. The Castle of Vincennes has surrendered this morning after a very slight resistance. The most of the fortifications have surrendered. The Bank of France is opened to-day. The Treasury and the private bankers have not opened, and banking business is at a stand still.

The Bourse is closed. The banks of Louis Philippe are broken every where. The Duke of Montpensier took an active part in the preparations of the military against Paris.

Paris, Feb. 26. The excitement continues, but is taken a more favorable turn. The measures of the Provisional Government are liberally received. All the emblematic signs of royalty and the royal arms have been taken down or destroyed. The most of the fortifications have surrendered. The Bank of France is opened to-day. The Treasury and the private bankers have not opened, and banking business is at a stand still.

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Paris, March 20. The excitement continues, but is taken a more favorable turn. The measures of the Provisional Government are liberally received. All the emblematic signs of royalty and the royal arms have been taken down or destroyed. The most of the fortifications have surrendered. The Bank of France is opened to-day. The Treasury and the private bankers have not opened, and banking business is at a stand still.

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Paris, March 21. The excitement continues, but is taken a more favorable turn. The measures of the Provisional Government are liberally received. All the emblematic signs of royalty and the royal arms have been taken down or destroyed. The most of the fortifications have surrendered. The Bank of France is opened to-day. The Treasury and the private bankers have not opened, and banking business is at a stand still.

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army and of the National Guard, assembled at an early hour.

Almost every English servant in Paris, whether groom or laborer, is by order of the mob discharged. Engineers and navies are flocking back to the coast, and a large number of poor half-starved women, who have been employed in the numerous French factories, are endeavoring their way back to England, as they are not allowed to be employed here.

By a decree of the government slavery is to be abolished in all the colonies of the Republic. Admiral Baudin, immediately on his arrival at Toulon, sent the steam cutter "Tian" with dispatches to the Havre and Havre and Duane, requesting them not to land in France.

Paris, March 5. Nothing of special import is reported. Lamartine addressed a circular to the agents of the republic, which is a very able state paper.

Paris, March 6. This has been a day of panic. The great house of Guin & Co. has failed, for a very large sum.

Mr. John O'Connell, who is at present in Paris, has sent in his address to the new government.

March 7. A meeting of Americans had been held at the residence of L. Draper, Esq., at which G. W. Erving, formerly ambassador at Spain, presided. Mr. Goodrich, Shinnin & Coleman, Americans at Virginia, and Henry of Connecticut were appointed a committee to draw up an address. On the 6th, upwards of 280 citizens of the United States, walked in procession to the Hotel de Ville, bearing the flag of the Republic.

An address was delivered by Mr. Goodrich, which was replied to by M. Arago, after which one of the American gentlemen said:—The Americans had present request you to accept from them the flag of the Republic, the emblem of the alliance between France and the United States of North America. [The Deputation: "We swear it by the blood!"]

We received the flag of the Republic. It shall be placed in the Hotel de Ville; and I trust that never will despatch attempt to snatch it thence. [Loud cheers.]

The deputation then withdrew amidst reiterated shouts of "Vive la Republique!"

Paris, March 10. The forthcoming election in France excite great attention. The government were aware of the fearful importance of the matter, and they would be required to take a party from the ranks of the Chamber of Deputies.

The private property of the late Royal Family of France had been put under confiscation by the provisional government.

On his arrival at Versailles, Louis Philippe and his suite, not finding any post horses, were obliged to ask for horses from a regiment of cavalry. His flight had been so rapid and unforeseen that he was forced to make, at Trignon, a collection among the officers, which produced two hundred francs.

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It is feared that thousands of unemployed operatives will form a body and do much mischief.

In Edinburgh and Paisley a riot took place, but was soon suppressed by the authorities without serious result.

The trade of the whole country is in a very bad state. In the manufacturing districts, particularly, the utmost gloom prevails.

IRELAND. There is little or no diminution in the amount of destitution. The accounts from the various parts of the country are all gloomy.

The United Irishman, a new Irish paper, is making great efforts to rouse the people, the French revolution having called forth all its energies.

The editor says: "Oh, my countrymen, look up! look up! arise from the death-dust where you have long been lying, and let this light visit your eyes also, and touch your souls. Let your eyes be kindled by the blessed words—'Liberty! Fraternity! Equality!'"

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the resolve for repairs on the State House were finally passed.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20.

SENATE. Bills were reported to change the place of holding certain terms of the Probate Court in the County of Worcester; concerning the Barre and Worcester Railroad; giving effect to the time to the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Norfolk to close their concerns.

The Committee appointed to ascertain who the Constitutional Convention to fill the vacancy in the House authorized by the resignation of the Hon. George Tyler Bigelow, reported the bill to be James Cheever, John Pierce, and Isaac Adams, the latter two having received the votes of the majority. The Committee felt bound to return both their names, although the Constitution requires that twice the number of names necessary to fill the vacancy shall be returned, they not feeling authorized to select one in preference to the other.

After some discussion as to the Constitutionality of returning more than twice the number of candidates necessary to fill the vacancy, the report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The orders of the day were taken up, and several papers therein were advanced one stage.

The bill to increase the capital stock of the Western Railroad Corporation was then taken up and discussed, but without final action taken, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. The license law bill was reported as a new draft.

The bill for an abatement for different terms was granted to several members.

The orders of the day were taken up, at 11 minutes past 11 o'clock, and after a long debate the bills authorizing towns to take land for agricultural purposes was passed to a third reading at 144 to 33.

CONGRESSIONAL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21.

SENATE. Mr. Johnson of La. moved to take up the bill relating to granting a pension to Patrick Walker, and advocated the passage of the bill. The bill was then taken up for a third reading but failed, and cannot even wait out a vote, and was even obliged to employ a sequestrator.

Mr. Hannegan and Mr. Phelps spoke briefly in support of the bill. The bill was then returned a third time and passed. Yeas 25, nays 9.

No business of importance was transacted in the House.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. The House of Representatives took up the report on the seat in that body contested between Messrs Munroe and Jackson of New York. Mr. Jackson is the sitting member. The report of the committee in favor of Mr. Munroe, and minority report against him, were both ordered to be printed.

MONDAY, MARCH 27.

SENATE. Mr. Dix presented the petition of Mr. Reed, asking for compensation for the privater Gen. Armstrong, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Dickinson, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill for the establishment of branch Mint in the city of New York.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Loan bill.

Mr. Niles addressed the Senate relative to its finances and examined the whole subject with much care. He spoke at some length in opposition to the bill, and against the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, giving as his opinion that the commercial prosperity, which was great last year, has declined, and would further decline, and that the French people, in consequence of a higher tariff, unless a tax was imposed to pay the national debt.

Mr. Atherton replied, defending the Secretary's estimate.

The Speaker presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, expressing thanks to the committee that escorted the remains of Mr. Adams.

Mr. Phelps of Vermont, who self into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Indian appropriation bill. After much discussion on sundry items, the committee rose and reported it to the House. The amendments were concurred in by the House, and the bill as amended was passed.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28.

IN SENATE, a bill was reported to establish military asylum.

The loan bill was taken up, and discussed. Mr. Phelps of Vermont, who self down the public debt at \$92,000,000. The bill was finally passed by a vote of 34 to 2.

Mr. Allen gave notice that he should introduce a bill tendering the congratulations of the Senate to the French people.

IN THE HOUSE, the Oregon territorial bill was discussed by Mr. Gale of Alabama, who opposed the Wilmut proviso—and Mr. Smart of Maine, who defended the proviso.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29.

IN SENATE, a bill from the House, respecting the improvement of the Hudson and its branches, and a change in the location of certain light-houses and buoy on those rivers, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Allen of Ohio introduced joint resolutions congratulating the Republic of France on the success of the recent revolution through which it had passed, and the establishment of a Republic, which were concurred in and ordered to be printed.

A bill relating to the adjustment of California claims was taken up. Mr. Dix gave an interesting description of the various projects proposed for the settlement of California under the protection of Great Britain. After some further debate, the bill of Mr. Phelps, which the Senate went into Executive session.

IN THE HOUSE, Mr. Chase of Tennessee rose to a privileged question, and offered a resolution in favor of Mr. Manning (of Mo.) who was being heard against Mr. Jackson, from the estate and district, in reference to the contest seat, which was adopted.

The House, on a Committee of the Whole, proceeded to the consideration of the bill in favor of refunding monies advanced to volunteers—which gave rise to considerable debate.

Mr. Lahn of Ohio made a long speech in opposition to the bill, and in favor of Mr. Lahn, who was elected as an Independent Democrat. He opposed all acquisition of territory, unless necessary should be excluded.

Without coming to a decision, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

FEMALE PENSION OF MIND. On Tuesday last, as Mr. Robinson, a workman in a Virginia woolen factory at Richmond, was engaged about the house, he was frightened by a woman who had lost his life, but was in the mind of mind of Miss Rogers, one of the natives. She ran to his assistance, and risked her own life saved him, by cutting the belt, which was tightly entwined round his neck. He was badly broken, and he received other injuries, but he will recover. The agent of the factory gave the girl a handsome silver tankard upon which was an appropriate inscription.

CONSTANTINOPLE. Five hundred Italian dined together on the 16th ult., at the Hotel d'Angleterre, to celebrate the recent events of the war, and the flag of England was in several conspicuous places, draped with those of the Cisalpine republic, of Venice, and of Genoa. We have news of the ratification of the treaty of peace, and the cholera has not yet been absolutely disappeared, but has quieted down.

MR. MARINE McNulty, the defaulting clerk of Messrs. Vose & Co., heavy dealers in goods, New York, has gone to Cuba. He swindled his employers and others to the tune of \$200,000, and is now in the hands of the law with a salary of \$5000 per annum, and penalties amounting to \$3000 more.

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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. On the right side, there is a dark, textured binding edge, possibly made of wood or leather, which is slightly worn. The overall lighting is even, highlighting the subtle variations in the paper's color and texture.

